

REPUBLICANS CHAFE UNDER UNO POLICY

GYMNASIUM PICKED AS SITE TO HOUSE THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL

They Back Bipartisan Method in Foreign Affairs but Want Vigorous Policy

FOR ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET

Vandenberg Advocates That as Way to Reassure Russia—He Will Speak Tomorrow

By JAMES B. RESTON

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Responsible officials of the two major political parties still agree on the necessity of maintaining a bipartisan American foreign policy, but they are beginning to disagree again on what that policy should be, how it should be conducted and what part the Republican party should play in its formation.

These officials list the following reasons for the increasing strain on the experiment of bipartisan collaboration in the international field:

(1) The Administration is insisting that American delegations to international conferences and meetings of the United Nations Organization carry out the policies of the State Department, but the delegates to the UNO meeting in London received very few instructions on substantive matters and had very little opportunity to talk over the policies they were asked to implement.

Would Help Make Decisions

(2) Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and John Foster Dulles of New York, who were the leading Republicans at the London meeting, are said to agree that the Administration must always retain primary responsibility for the policies put forward in the name of the United States at these conferences. They do not ask for an equal role in the formation of foreign policy, but they are known to believe that the bipartisan approach could be greatly strengthened if the opposition party received a chance to discuss the policies of the Administration and to participate in the formation of these policies rather than merely being expected to marry them out with little or no advance preparation.

(3) The main difference between the foreign policy experts of the two parties, however, is that the Republicans seem to favor a bolder and what they believe would be a much more forthright policy of leadership in world affairs than the Administration is now following.

In his speech at Princeton University last week Mr. Dulles remarked that the American delegation at London actually received no instructions from President Truman except on organizational matters and "was given no substantive task to perform, no great objective to achieve." Mr. Vandenberg is expected to have more to say on this subject later in the week.

(4) These differences, of course are magnified by the fact that the peace conferences and the election for Congress are coming up late in the year and the Republicans do not want to participate in the former under conditions that they believe would be detrimental to them in the latter.

Administration spokesmen reject the implications of these observations on the ground that this Administration has done more than any other in modern American history to give reality to the old political theory that American politics end at the water's edge. They note that former Secretary of State Cordell Hull created the bipartisan subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and followed its advice in many impor-

tant aspects of foreign policy, particularly on matters relating to the formation of an international organization.

They note, too, that former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. carefully followed the advice of his delegation to the San Francisco Conference and that the late President Roosevelt gave that delegation power to make policy at San Francisco on all matters on which he was not committed prior to the formation of the delegation.

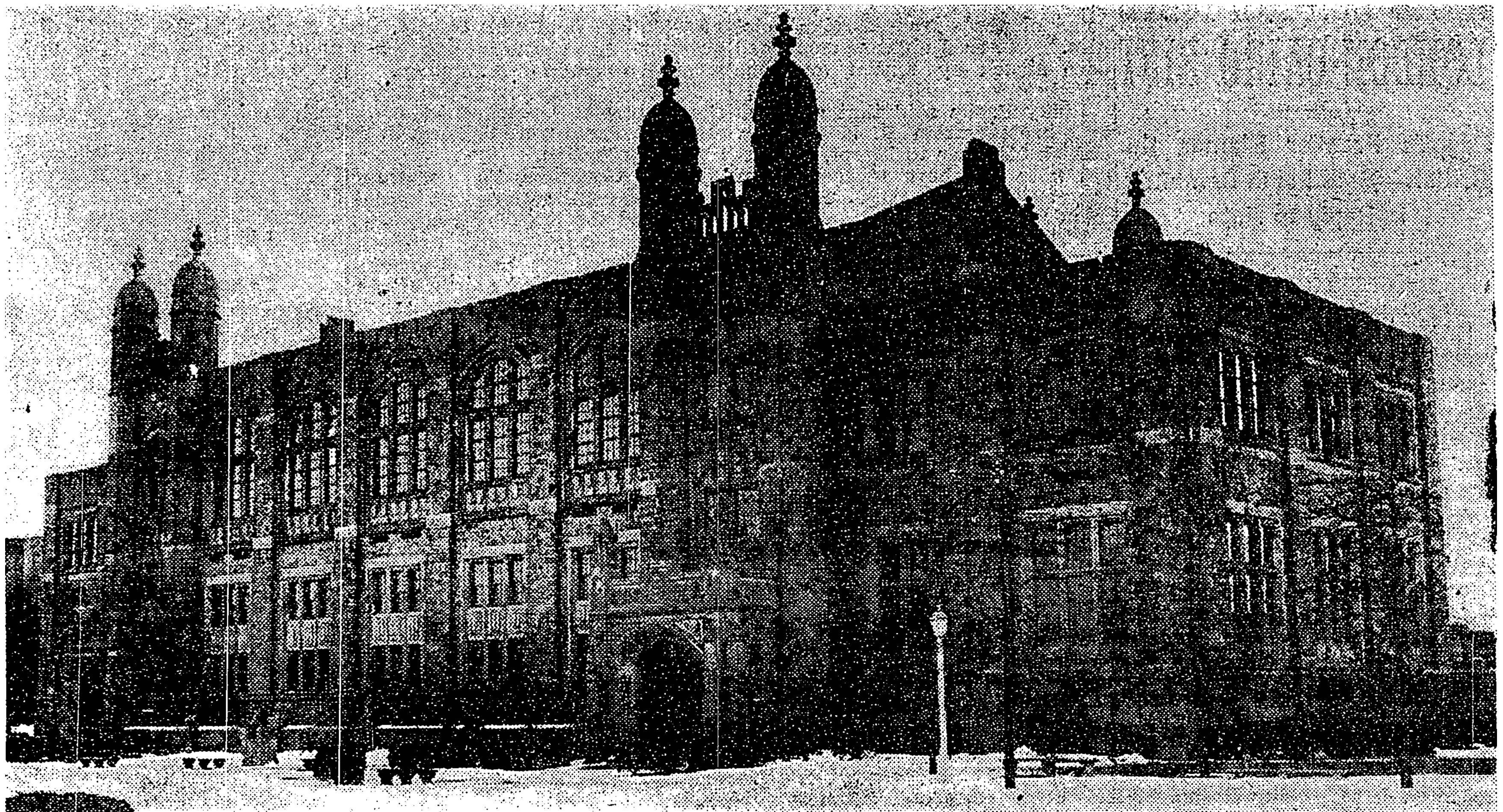
See Change Under Truman

These points are accepted by the Republican leaders in this field, but they think they note a considerable change in this policy under President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. Unlike the San Francisco Conference, the American delegation to the UNO Conference in London had not participated in the formation of the policies they were asked to carry out. The same was true at the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers last September, when Mr. Dulles took an active part in implementing policies which he did not help to form and with which, indeed, he disagreed on one or two vital issues.

Thus, the Republican complaint—or at least the complaint of Mr. Dulles and Mr. Vandenberg—is not that America should play a less active part in world affairs but that we should play a more active part in world affairs. Coincidentally, their complaint in the national field is not that there should be less cooperation between the parties in the formation of American foreign policy but that there must be more cooperation if the support of both parties is to be achieved.

Mr. Vandenberg, for example, is prepared to go far beyond the Administration in the formation of a bolder United States foreign policy. If the Russians are really still suspicious of the capitalistic world, he is prepared to conclude an alliance under the UNO to remove this fear that the Axis may be revived against them.

He has returned from London full of praise for the achievements of the first UNO meeting, but much more critically inclined toward the State Department than he has been in more than a year. He will speak in the Senate probably at noon on Wednesday, and while he is not expected to refer to the political problems involved in maintaining a bipartisan foreign policy his report on the achievements and shortcomings of our policy in London is being awaited on Capitol Hill with considerable interest.



The building at Hunter College which was selected as a temporary meeting place for the representatives



The advance party of the UNO secretariat arriving at La Guardia Field yesterday

The New York Times